

Ecological site F094AA003MI Snowy Loamy Depression

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General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

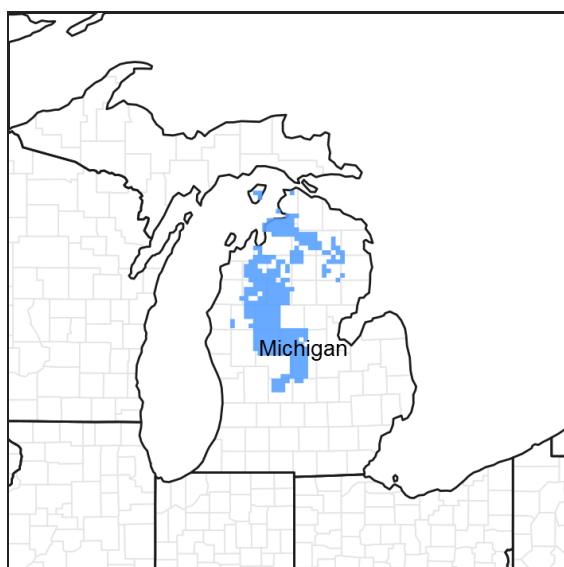


Figure 1. Mapped extent

Areas shown in blue indicate the maximum mapped extent of this ecological site. Other ecological sites likely occur within the highlighted areas. It is also possible for this ecological site to occur outside of highlighted areas if detailed soil survey has not been completed or recently updated.

MLRA notes

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA): 094A–Northern Michigan Sandy Highlands

This area is dominated by outwash plains and moraines. The terrain can be steep on the moraines and flat in the areas of outwash. Elevation ranges from 177 to 520 m (580 to 1705 ft). Local topographic relief averages 14 m and ranges up to 188 m (45 to 615 ft). This area is covered entirely by drift. Bedrock consisting of Devonian limestone and dolomite with interbedded shale, chert, and anhydrite stringers is at various depths below the surface because of the curvature of the Michigan basin. However, bedrock exposures completely absent, as the depth of glacial drift ranges from 60 to 300 m (200-1000 ft). The Au Sable, Manistee, Au Gres, and Pine Rivers are the major streams draining this MLRA, in both the Lake Michigan and Lake Huron watersheds. The Muskegon River has its headwaters in this area.

About 70 percent of this area is forested, and about 15 percent is cropland or hayland. About one-third of the area is in small, privately owned holdings, and another one-third consists of national and State forests. The forests are used mainly for timber production and recreation. Dairy and beef operations are very important enterprises in the area. Forage and feed grains for dairy cattle and other livestock are the principal crops. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and hay also are grown in the area. The Huron and Manistee National Forests, Hartwick Pines State Park, Camp Grayling (Department of Defense), Pigeon River Country State Forest are among the most notable conservation lands in the area. Reaches of the Au Sable and Pine Rivers are National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Summary of existing land use:

Upland Forest (58%)

Hardwood (41%)

Conifer (15%)

Swamps and Marshes (14%)

Developed (11%)

Agricultural (10%)

Grassland (5%)

Classification relationships

According to the USFS (Bailey) system of ecoregions, the site is located mostly within 212Hc (Interlobate End and Ground Moraines), 212He (Kalkaska Sandy Moraines), and 212Hi (Wolverine Moraines) subsections. According to the EPA (Omernik) system of ecoregions, the site is located in western 50ac (Onaway Moraines), western 50ad (Vanderbilt Moraines), and 50af (Cadillac Hummocky Moraines) level IV ecoregions. This site concept is outside the range of the USFS Ecological Land Type classification and the Kotar system.

Ecological site concept

The central concept of Snowy Loamy Depression is lowlands with watertables 25 to 50 cm deep (somewhat poorly drained). loamy drift (till or lake plains) with soil textures loamy to clayey (upper 50 cm <70% sand). Site is in the heavy annual snowfall belt, mostly west of Houghton Lake where fire was rare. Vegetation trending towards mesophytic forest with a rich herb understory and a low fire frequency.

Associated sites

F094AA002MI	Snowy Loamy Till
F094AA004MI	Snowy Wet Loamy Depression

Similar sites

F094AB016MI	Loamy Depression
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	(1) <i>Acer saccharum</i> (2) <i>Tilia americana</i>
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	(1) <i>Mitella diphylla</i>

Physiographic features

Site occurs mostly on glacial till, but minor areas of fine lake plain deposits have similar properties. Landforms are gently sloping lower slope positions and depressions.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Moraine (2) Till plain
Runoff class	Low to high
Elevation	620–1,699 ft
Water table depth	10–39 in
Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor

Climatic features

The warmest six months average 14.2 to 15.9 °C (58 to 61 °F). Temperatures generally decrease with elevation and latitude. Mean annual snowfall ranges from 1.5 to 4.1 m (60 to 160 in). Mean annual extreme minimum temperatures range from -33.3 to -23.1 °C (-28 to -10 °F), or hardiness zones 4a to 6a.

Table 3. Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	115 days
Freeze-free period (average)	142 days
Precipitation total (average)	35 in

Climate stations used

- (1) BIG RAPIDS WTR WKS [USC00200779], Big Rapids, MI
- (2) GAYLORD [USC00203096], Gaylord, MI
- (3) EAST JORDAN [USC00202381], East Jordan, MI
- (4) LAKE CITY EXP FARM [USC00204502], Lake City, MI
- (5) CADILLAC [USW00014817], Cadillac, MI
- (6) KALKASKA [USC00204257], Kalkaska, MI
- (7) BOYNE FALLS [USC00200925], Boyne City, MI
- (8) GAYLORD 9SSW [USC00203099], Gaylord, MI

Influencing water features

Site has seasonal high water table within 25-100 cm of the surface.

Soil features

Soils are somewhat poorly drained loams or clays. They are commonly classified Aquic Glossudalfs, Argic Endoaquods, and Aeris Ochraqualfs, and commonly mapped as Kawkawlin, Charlevoix, and Locke series or components. The top 50 cm has a typical pH of 6.5 and is 40% sand and 0.6% organic matter. At depth, pH ranges up to 8.1, and texture averages 35% sand and 30% clay. Depth to impeded hydraulic conductivity or root restrictive layers averages 70 cm. Depth to carbonates averages 45 cm.

Table 4. Representative soil features

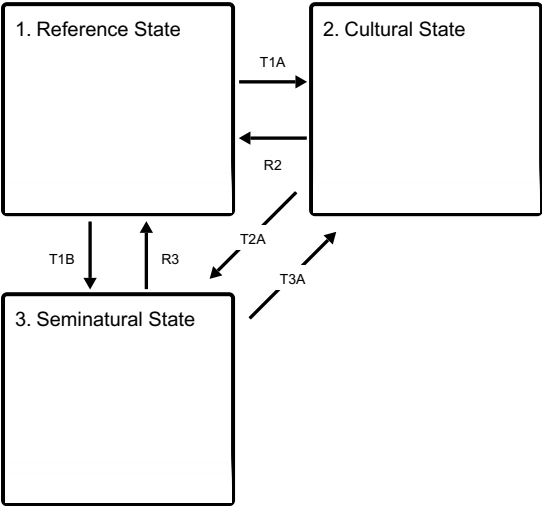
Parent material	(1) Till
Surface texture	(1) Loam
Drainage class	Moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow to moderately rapid
Soil depth	79 in
Surface fragment cover <=3"	0–5%
Surface fragment cover >3"	0–1%
Available water capacity (0-39.4in)	5.12–8.66 in
Soil reaction (1:1 water) (0-19.7in)	5.5–7
Subsurface fragment volume <=3" (0-59.1in)	0–35%
Subsurface fragment volume >3" (0-59.1in)	0–15%

Ecological dynamics

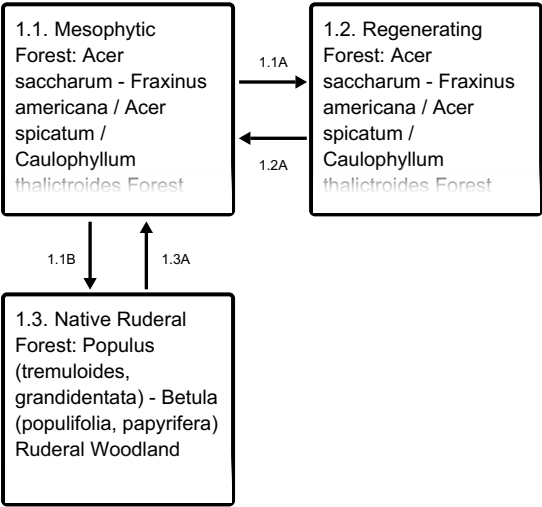
Snowy Loamy Depression tends to share the same ecological dynamics as Natureserve/Landfire system, Laurentian-Acadian Northern Hardwoods Forest. Stand replacing fires occurred every 1650-6500 years, while light surface fires were very rare. Overstory was dominated by drought intolerant, nutrient demanding basswood (*Tilia americana*) and maple (*Acer saccharum*). Understory is composed of shade-tolerant, moisture and nutrient dependent forbs such as miterwort (*Mitella diphylla*).

State and transition model

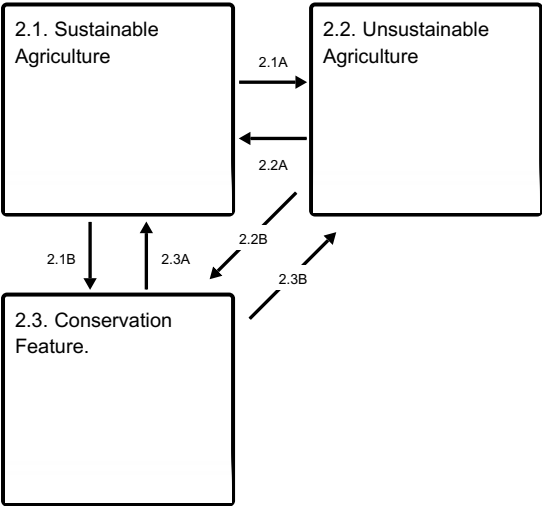
Ecosystem states



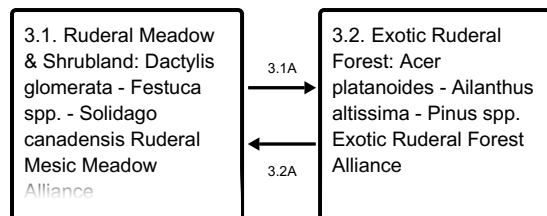
State 1 submodel, plant communities



State 2 submodel, plant communities



State 3 submodel, plant communities



State 1

Reference State

Community 1.1

Mesophytic Forest: Acer saccharum - Fraxinus americana / Acer spicatum / Caulophyllum thalictroides Forest

Community 1.2

Regenerating Forest: Acer saccharum - Fraxinus americana / Acer spicatum / Caulophyllum thalictroides Forest

Community 1.3

Native Ruderal Forest: Populus (tremuloides, grandidentata) - Betula (populifolia, papyrifera) Ruderal Woodland

Pathway 1.1A

Community 1.1 to 1.2

Blowdown/clearcut

Conservation practices

Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.1B

Community 1.1 to 1.3

Blowdown/clearcut

Conservation practices

Early Successional Habitat Development/Management
Forest Stand Improvement

Pathway 1.2A

Community 1.2 to 1.1

Succession

Pathway 1.3A

Community 1.3 to 1.1

Succession

Conservation practices

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment

State 2
Cultural State

Community 2.1
Sustainable Agriculture

Community 2.2
Unsustainable Agriculture

Community 2.3
Conservation Feature.

Can be a grassed waterway, conservation reserve, a small patch pollinator garden, or other land taken out of its primary cultural production to mitigate or reduce impacts of adjacent land use, and is not by itself a permanent restoration of a complete native biological community and associated ecosystem services.

Pathway 2.1A
Community 2.1 to 2.2

Apply unsustainable farming techniques.

Pathway 2.1B
Community 2.1 to 2.3

Establish conservation feature.

Conservation practices

Conservation Cover
Grassed Waterway

Pathway 2.2A
Community 2.2 to 2.1

Apply sustainable farming techniques.

Conservation practices

Conservation Crop Rotation
Cover Crop
Nutrient Management
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Pathway 2.2B
Community 2.2 to 2.3

Establish conservation feature.

Conservation practices

Conservation Cover
Grassed Waterway

Pathway 2.3A

Community 2.3 to 2.1

Revert to sustainable agriculture.

Conservation practices

Conservation Crop Rotation
Cover Crop
Nutrient Management
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Pathway 2.3B

Community 2.3 to 2.2

Revert to unsustainable agriculture.

State 3

Seminatural State

Community 3.1
Ruderal Meadow & Shrubland: *Dactylis glomerata* - *Festuca* spp. - *Solidago canadensis*
Ruderal Mesic Meadow Alliance

Community 3.2
Exotic Ruderal Forest: *Acer platanoides* - *Ailanthus altissima* - *Pinus* spp. Exotic Ruderal Forest Alliance

Pathway 3.1A

Community 3.1 to 3.2

Succession

Pathway 3.2A

Community 3.2 to 3.1

Blowdown/clearcut

Transition T1A

State 1 to 2

Clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species

Transition T1B

State 1 to 3

Clear vegetation, invasive species introduced

Restoration pathway R2

State 2 to 1

Remove domesticated species; restore native species

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T2A

State 2 to 3

Abandoned, succession

Restoration pathway R3

State 3 to 1

Control invasive species; restore native species

Conservation practices

Brush Management
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation
Tree/Shrub Establishment
Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management
Herbaceous Weed Control

Transition T3A

State 3 to 2

Clear vegetation; cultivate domesticated species

Additional community tables

Other references

A PROVISIONAL ECOLOGICAL SITE is a conceptual grouping of soil map unit components within a major land resource area (MLRA) based on the similarities in response to management. A provisional ecological site is a first approximation based on a cursory literature review, personal experience, and limited field reconnaissance. As more adequate literature review, expert opinion, and intensive plot data are collected, the site concept is subject to shifting, broadening, narrowing, subdivision, or re-aggregation in definition. Likewise, the community dynamics will be more elaborate in content, and may also change in structure, upon reaching approved status.

Future work, as described in a project plan, to validate the information in this provisional ecological site description is needed. This will include field activities to collect low and medium intensity sampling, soil correlations, and analysis of that data. Annual field reviews should be done by soil scientists and vegetation specialists. A final field review, peer review, quality control, and quality assurance reviews of the ESD will be needed to produce the final document. Annual reviews of the project plan are to be conducted by the Ecological Site Technical Team.

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Contributors

Gregory J. Schmidt

Approval

Greg Schmidt, 9/10/2024

Acknowledgments

The following individuals made substantive comments regarding the development of the Provisional Ecological Sites: Randy Swaty, The Nature Conservancy; Trevor Hobbs, USFS; Richard A. Corner, USFS; Andy Henriksen, NRCS; Dan Zay, NRCS.

Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	
Contact for lead author	
Date	05/12/2025
Approved by	Greg Schmidt
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills:

2. Presence of water flow patterns:

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes:

4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):

5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies:

6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas:

7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel):

8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness):

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff:

11. Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site):

-
12. **Functional/Structural Groups** (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):

Dominant:

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

13. **Amount of plant mortality and decadence** (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):
-

14. **Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):**
-

15. **Expected annual annual-production** (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):
-

16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native).** List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site:
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability:**
-